

Coal Shortage Again Critical; Roads Tied Up

6 Weeks' Freight Congestion Predicted in East; Fuel Cards Planned

Closing on Monday Fails to End Crisis

5-Day Holiday Urged for Boston May Affect New York

As a result of the latest storm which has swept the Eastern states both the railroad and coal situations have again become critical.

Railroad officials expressed the conviction last night that it would be at least six weeks before freight congestion in the East was completely cleared, and that flood conditions might bring even worse delays. For many weeks the movement of coal must take precedence over all other freight east of the Mississippi, it was declared at Washington.

Coal Cards Planned Here to Aid Plants; Heavy Storm at Mines

Although it was estimated that 20,000 tons of coal had been saved here yesterday, the second Monday of industrial suspension, New York City was admitted yesterday by fuel administration officials to be as close as ever to a coal famine. The situation is so serious that the issuance of coal cards to manufacturers is now under consideration.

County Fuel Administrator Reeve Schley said he had received complaints and reports from hundreds of apartment houses in the city that were utterly without coal and "stone cold." He said he would invoke the priority orders in behalf of these apartments and of homes that were in need of coal, cutting off the supply from other consumers. Mr. Schley thought that the apartment buildings were probably worse off than at any previous time this winter.

That there had been a saving of at least 20,000 tons, of which 15,000 tons was anthracite and 5,000 bituminous, on Garfield Monday was the estimate made by Mr. Schley. As New York City normally uses about 40,000 tons of coal a day in January, the coal saved represents 50 per cent of one day's consumption here.

W. K. Follock, deputy marine director for the port, reported that during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a. m. yesterday 28,169 tons of anthracite and 25,221 tons of bituminous coal were brought to the city from tidewater points. If the estimate of County Fuel Administrator Schley that 15,000 tons of anthracite were saved yesterday is correct, the city received that day about 15,000 tons more than it burned, while the net accumulation of bituminous coal on Monday was more than 20,000 tons.

Mr. Schley estimated that only 25,000 tons of anthracite were received in New York City throughout yesterday, a slight falling off from Monday's receipts.

Society Women Sign Pledge To Live on "Short Rations"

"Honor System" Organized at Meeting After Hoover Prepares Schedule for Well-to-Do Households—If Experiment Works Here Administration Will Sign Every Wealthy Family in Country

Three hundred prominent society women yesterday pledged their households to live on "short rations" until the end of the war. They organized "New York's Honor System for Food Saving by Voluntary Rationing" and agreed to use in their kitchens "a short ration" schedule which is being formulated for them by Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover.

The women opened an office in the building occupied by the Federal Food Board, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, and from there, beginning next Monday, they will start a campaign to induce 50,000 other well-to-do housewives to sign pledges committing them to the Hoover schedule.

The resolve of the women to curtail their food consumption was the result of a meeting held at the home of Mrs. William Douglas Sloan, 2 West Fifty-second Street. Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, 783 Park Avenue, was elected chairman of an executive committee which will employ a staff to circulate the pledges.

The second fuelless Monday, while it brought a saving of some 20,000 tons of coal to New York City, failed to remove the menace of a coal famine, and local conditions remain so serious that the fuel administrators are already contemplating the issuance of coal cards to manufacturers. Apartment houses are reported worse off for heat than at any time this winter.

Yesterday brought only 20,000 tons of anthracite into the city—little more than half the daily requirements. Boston officials are planning another five-day holiday to relieve the situation there, and New York officials fear that this may affect the situation here.

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Picked Police To Guard City Waterfront

100 Men Skilled in Handling Enemy Aliens, to Round Up Suspects

To Patrol Outskirts Of Barred Zones

They Will Be First of Three Lines of Defence for Piers and War Plants

A first line of defence against enemy alien plotters seeking to destroy shipping, piers and plants about New York harbor will be drawn up, starting this morning, in the form of a special police "waterfront squad," created yesterday by order of Mayor Hylan.

Police Commissioner Enright last night announced the appointment of Acting Inspector Thomas V. Underhill, formerly in charge of the South Brooklyn inspection district, as the uniformed head of the new body. Third

Replies to questions in the House of Commons to-day, James Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, said that some of the casualties in last night's air raid were due to the overcrowding of air raid shelters.

Mr. Macpherson said seventy British airmen went up in search of the enemy machines and that all of them returned safely.

A large number of machines came over the coast in relays, but apparently only three or four succeeded in getting through the barrage and dropping explosive and incendiary bombs into the town. The gunfire lasted intermittently through five hours, and for two hours of that time was almost continuous.

There was an hour's interval before midnight when no firing was heard except an occasional distant gun off toward the coast. Residents away from their homes, when the raid began, concluded it was all over, although the bugles had not sounded the "clear" signal, and more persons were on the streets than usual at midnight, when the heavy guns began to boom again in warding off the second of the two attacks.

British Fliers Give Battle
The British fliers were more active than ever before, having gained in experience in night flying. Besides the Gotha brought down by British scouts over Essex, one was pursued over London by the scouting forces, and the rattle of machine guns in the air was plainly heard from the streets.

Raiding 'Planes Again Moving Upon London

New Battle in Progress: Bombs Thrown on Outskirts of City

First Raid Kills 47, Hurt 169, at Capital

Three Germans Die, When Aero, in Flames, Falls 10,000 Feet

LONDON, Jan. 29.—German airplanes made their first attack of the year upon London and its suburbs last night, their bombs inflicting casualties officially reported as 47 killed and 169 injured. All the victims except one of the killed and seven of the injured were in the London area itself. No serious material damage was done, and the raiders suffered the loss of one machine, which fell in flames from a height of 10,000 feet, its three occupants being burned to death.

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General Strike in Germany Halts War Work; Arrest Of Socialists Is Ordered

Berlin Critic Discounts America's Military Power

Colonel Gaedke Says U. S. Is to Meet Greatest War Machine of Any Age—Doubts if America's Aid Can Offset Loss of Russia and Weakening of Italy in Entente Cause

By Arthur S. Draper
LONDON, Jan. 29.—German military writers are devoting an increasing amount of comment to the American army. The period when they felt inclined to dispose of American help by ridicule seems to have passed, and now they are discussing the subject seriously. Although they pretend to see little danger from America, they recognize the potential strength of the country and the possibilities of its effective use should the war run into 1919.

Colonel Gaedke, who is one of the best German critics, devotes a long article in the Bremen Socialist newspaper "Burger Zeitung" to the American military effort. He says: "The Entente has been pinned its faith entirely to American help. It therefore is important that the Germans know just how serious this American menace is. Everything must be improvised. It is an insoluble problem."

Secretary of War Invites Chamberlain to Lunch To-day—Secretary's Frank Appeal Has Cleared Air in Capital—Demand for War Cabinet and Munitions Ministry, However, Will Be Pressed

[Staff Correspondence]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—There were many signs of harmony to-day between the War Department and the Senate Military Affairs Committee, whose investigation of the department has stung the President into a public statement denouncing Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee, and the investigations by Congress.

Perhaps the most important sign was a telephone call from Secretary Baker to Senator Chamberlain, in which the Secretary asked Mr. Chamberlain to have luncheon with him at 1 o'clock to-morrow at the Capitol, and the Senator accepted.

Another olive branch was extended by a Republican member of the committee. Senator Wadsworth called up the Secretary's office and gave the name of the writer of the letter read to the Senate last Thursday by Mr. Chamberlain. It was this letter which horrified the Senate by its vivid picture of the neglect of a soldier, who was dying in a camp hospital with spinal meningitis.

Secretary Baker asked for the name of the writer immediately. Permission of the writer, a Kansas minister, was obtained by Mr. Wadsworth, to whom the letter was originally given by a friend in Kansas, and the Senator gave the name to the Secretary.

The whole atmosphere has really been cleared by the change in demeanor by the Secretary of War and by Mr. Baker's attitude toward the committee yesterday.

Members of both houses of Congress were pleased at the War Secretary's virtual invitation of criticism and his assertion that it would doubtless prove beneficial. Feelings of members, judging from their private conversations, which had been trampled a bit by the President's comment in his statement attacking Senator Chamberlain, that the investigations were doing no good and were, on the contrary, taking busy men from important tasks.

Frankly, however, the Senators are very much "from Missouri," as to Mr. Baker's testimony, as to the general excellence of the job the War Department has done so far in France. Senators to-day pointed out that Mr. Baker, when he was before the committee as a witness, gave the same satisfactory description of the entire range of the department's activities, which picture was somewhat shattered by the cross-examinations conducted by members of the committee when the chiefs of bureaus testified. They are now wondering if yesterday's statement will stand up, or meet a similar fate.

But here is the difference, brought about by yesterday's change in his attitude, and also, to a remarkable extent, by his request that Senator Chamberlain lunch with him. The Senators of both parties are now frankly hoping

Six Leaders of 90,000 Rebels at Berlin To Be Held; "Vorwaerts" Editor Imprisoned

Torpedo Workers At Kiel Go Out

Employees Make Protest Against Long Delay in Prussian Reform Measure

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Dispatches from Switzerland and Holland describe the general strike in Berlin and other parts of Germany as much more serious than indicated by the official dispatches from Berlin.

According to Central News advices from Amsterdam, nearly all of the workmen of the Daimler, Boersig, Ludwig and General Electric Works are on strike. Trades unions are not at the head of the movement, but several trades are almost completely at a standstill.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company under date of January 28 says that a thoroughly trustworthy report from Kiel declares the workers in the torpedo factory at Friedrichsort struck work on Friday afternoon. In consequence of this a number of the men's leaders are being called to join the army.

The employees at the Germania dockyards struck Friday, the dispatch adds. The German government has decided upon the arrest of six independent Socialist leaders, says an Amsterdam dispatch. These include three members of the editorial staff of the "Leipzig Volks Zeitung." It is reported that Adolph Hoffman, editor of "Vorwaerts" and independent Socialist leader in the Prussian Diet, has been arrested.

Meetings Are Prohibited
The Independent Socialists have carried on an active propaganda during the last few days, and the movement appears to be very serious. In industrial centres meetings are prohibited. It is particularly grave in the suburbs of Lichterfelde, Heringsdorf and Johannisthal, where electric works and airplane factories are situated. Strikes also have broken out in Rhineland and Westphalia.

Up until evening of Monday, according to a Berlin dispatch, not a single incident connected with the strike was reported. In Berlin and environs the total number of those who failed to appear for work was 90,000, most of them youthful workers of both sexes.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says the movement is directed against the delay in passing the Prussian reform bill and the agitation conducted by the Fatherland party. The same paper adds that the strike has spread to the Bochum mining district, nine miles from Essen.

Strike Leaflets Distributed
Earlier Amsterdam dispatches said the big general strike in Berlin announced for Monday by leaflets distributed at the end of last week did not materialize. The agitation had only limited success, although the strike leaflets were spread from house to house in Berlin and the suburbs.

The trades unions refused to cooperate, according to the earlier account, and only in a few sections did the factory workmen strike. The failure of the strike is said to have arisen from lack of central direction.

Bolsheviki Divided; Majority Is in Favor Of a "Holy War"

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The attitude of the Bolsheviki toward a continuance of the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations is made doubtful by the receipt of contradictory advices from Petrograd to-day.

A semi-official dispatch reports that Trotsky and Kamenev have not returned to Brest-Litovsk, adding that Kamenev is expected to go to Stockholm, London and Paris to inform the Allied governments concerning the progress of the peace negotiations. Another report from Petrograd, however, states that the two delegates left on Monday to resume negotiations with the Central Powers.

From Amsterdam comes still another report that the conference was to be resumed to-day and that Count Czernin and Dr. von Kuehlmann had arrived at Brest-Litovsk yesterday, while Trotsky was expected "at an early date." Before leaving Vienna Czernin had an audience with the Emperor.

Bolsheviki Split Reported
The Exchange Telegraph correspondent in the Russian capital declares that the Bolsheviki have split on the question of peace, a majority being against the conclusion of peace on the German terms and in favor of a holy war. The formation of a coalition of all Socialist factions to replace the present government has been proposed, the dispatch adds. However, the Congress of the

THE FORGOTTEN GUESTS AT OUR TABLE



among the well-to-do families in greater New York.

Hoover Consulted
As soon as the "honor system" was decided upon, Mrs. Griswold left for Washington to consult with Mr. Hoover. He agreed to have prepared a "short ration schedule" calculated to conserve food in the homes of the wealthy. The schedule was made ready some days ago, and Mrs. Griswold was about to depart with it to New York, when it was found that certain changes were advisable.

"That's why we haven't it ready to give out now," said Mrs. Griswold last night. "But it will be made public to-morrow."

"Just how will the schedule conserve food?"

sugar than we can spare, unless the well-to-do people of the United States can bear most of the burden by denying themselves the things that Europe needs and substituting other food-stuffs, which, while just as wholesome and nutritious, are not easily snipped, and, in most cases, cost slightly more. The wealthy must set the example. It is a burden which the poor cannot easily bear.

"I am confident that if this experiment is successful in New York it will be taken up by the well-to-do all over the United States and result in an actual saving of the essential foods, for the protection of the armies at the front, the civilian populations of our associates and neutral countries, and the lightening of the burdens of the poor in this country."

Allied Council Opens; To Plan New Drive
VERSAILLES, France, Jan. 29.—Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States were represented at the session of the Supreme War Council which was convened here to-day, presided over by Premier Clemenceau. The meeting is regarded as one of extraordinary importance because the plan of operations during the coming campaign is expected to come before it for determination.

The United States was represented by General Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff of the American army. Arthur Hurst, Frazier, secretary of the American Embassy at Paris, attends as a diplomatic officer to report the proceedings, but not to participate otherwise. The other participants in the conference are:

For Great Britain, Premier Lloyd George and Major General Sir Henry Georges Wilson, sub-chief of the British General Staff; for Italy, Premier Orlando, Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, and General Cadorna; for France, Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister; General Ferdinand Foch, chief of staff of the Ministry of War, and General Maximo Weygand.